



THE UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Our New Mailing Machine.

Names Printed—Dates Given.

Our subscribers (except those in this village) will this week find their names printed upon their papers, with the date given to which each one has paid. We apprehend that while many will be gratified to notice the date given some months ahead, not a few will be surprised to find themselves in debt for the paper. We can assure this latter class that a prompt remittance of the amounts due will restore a desirable equanimity of feeling, and will also have a good effect upon ourselves.

The advantages of this manner of addressing papers will be seen by every one. There will be no longer any danger of omitting names when directing them, as is frequently done in the haste of writing them from a book. Postmasters and postmaster's clerks, and route agents can now read the addresses, if they could not before; and if we belonged to either of the above classes we should be willing to pay something handsome to have all the papers adopt this new method, for printers are notoriously poor penmen.

The advantage to each subscriber of having his account before him is a prominent one in this new method. There will no longer be need of looking up receipts to see when the subscription expires; every paper tells the date. There is no longer a necessity of giving receipts; the address itself is a receipt. There is no longer a possibility of paying twice for the same year. The annual custom of sending out bills will be done away with; each man receiving his bill with his paper, if he owes us. There will be no further necessity of writing to inquire if the remittance was received; the next CALEDONIAN, or the next but one, will tell the story. In short this weekly record upon the paper settles every doubtful question both as regards payment of the subscription and the time of its expiration.

Of course readers who pay promptly (and nearly all ours do that) will thank us for the new method. The satisfaction of having each week this commendable fact placed directly under the eye, must give a decided relish for the perusal of its contents. If any of our delinquent friends are skeptical on this point we suggest that they try the experiment just once, and our word for it they will never be caught in arrears again.

This new mailing process has been purchased by us at a considerable expense—over \$200—but if it works as well as we expect, and our subscribers get their papers regularly and pay for them promptly, we shall feel abundantly well paid for the outlay.

And now we have one special request to make of our subscribers. When you see that the time for which you have paid has nearly expired, just remit for another year. Do not wait till the paper has stopped and you have tried to do without it for a few weeks; for you are sure to write for the back numbers which we can scarcely ever furnish. As each number has to be set up in type and arranged in order in its appropriate class, it will be a great inconvenience to us if your remittance will reach at least two weeks before the expiration of your subscription. It will be an advantage to them also, as then there will be no break in their file, but they will receive every number.

Of course, as our papers are now directed by machinery, persons who have been accustomed to take their papers occasionally at this office can get them here no longer.

By Special Request.

The last North Star publishes a "by special request" a two-column article on the "late Republican bolt in this country." And the editor very generously offers, "if the opposite party wish to explain their views, they may have the use of our columns." We have no idea this offer will be accepted, for there is a kind of game so small that it don't pay for the powder. The editor of the Star would no doubt like to see quarreled of this character, when he would look on as complacently as the woman did when she saw her husband in mortal combat with the bear—not caring a darned which licked.

The Star also says, respecting the state's attorneyship of this country, "We think the editor of THE CALEDONIAN went out of his way to assail the business and professional character of any one." This is merely a matter of opinion. We assailed no one's character unless the Star calls it assailing character to say that such and

such persons were not fit for certain offices, and give the reasons why they were not. If that is assailing character the Star does it every week, about men a little further away from home, and of whom it knows nothing only what it learns from the Boston Post.

Gen. Sheridan's Victories.

We give our readers this week another instalment of good news from the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Sheridan with his brave soldiers followed up the rebels and repeated his victory. After his first battle and triumph he did not sit down quietly and let the enemy withdraw or fortify as they saw fit, but pausing not a moment after his defeat of the rebels at Winchester, Gen. Sheridan followed them closely till they made a stand in a strong position, well fortified, on Fisher's Hill. Here, after a fierce contest, he routed the enemy, took sixteen cannon, many small arms and a great number of prisoners; and as he says in his report to Gen. Grant, the darkness of night only prevented the destruction of Early's army.

The splendid success of Sheridan, Sherman and Farragut is telling more for peace than forty Chicago Conventions could do. Gold has fallen to 186—provisions are on the rapid decline—cotton is no longer king—and McClellan stock is a drug in the market. It now looks as though the end of this war was not very far distant. Let every loyal man thank God and take courage.

The Game of Bluff.

The democracy are trying their old game of bluff. We don't know whether they got it from their "Southern friends," or whether their southern friends learned it of them. At any rate the coincidence in the two sections and parties is quite noticeable. A Littleton copperhead was in town on Monday, blustering about and offering to bet \$1000 to \$750—or any smaller amount in the same proportion—that Gen. McClellan would be our next President. If this gentleman wants to bet why don't he accept of the New York General's wager? This gentleman has advertised a wager of \$10,000 or less that Mr. Lincoln will be the next President. And although he has done so for several weeks he finds no taker.

We Can't Do It.

Somebody—(supposed by every one to be T. J. Cree of Wheelock, who, having got all he could out of the Republican party of the County has now returned home to do as he pleases)—is out in a pretty, modest, truthful, elegant, amiable little article of only two columns in the last North Star, addressed to the "Union Voters of Caledonia County." It is all about the state's attorneyship, and his version of the manner in which his son-in-law got defeated. In the course of his argument he advises all the freemen of the county to get a copy of *The Caledonian* of Sept. 9, and read for themselves. We are very sorry, but we are all out of that number—the demand was greater than the supply. With Mr. Cree's leave we will propose an amendment to his motion, and it is for the freemen (what have not already) to subscribe for *The Caledonian*, and then they won't miss any of the rich numbers. All in favor of the amendment will please manifest it by passing in two dollars.

Union State Convention.

The Freemen of the State of Vermont who are in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, are hereby notified to meet in mass Convention at Burlington on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential Electors, to be supported at the approaching election.

Good News.

The papers told us Tuesday night that the exchange of prisoners was going on, 1000 being exchanged the 19th. Among those which arrived at Fortress Monroe the 25th, we are glad to see the name of Lt. E. F. Griswold of this town.

We trust now that exchanges have begun they may go on till every Union soldier in rebel prisons is released. The cry that comes up from Andersonville, Libby, and Belle Isle, should have been heard long ago.

General Fremont Declines.

Gen. J. C. Fremont has written a letter withdrawing from the Presidential canvass, thus leaving the track clear for Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan. This is the best thing Fremont has done for a long time. As there was no hope of his carrying a single State, the only effect of Gen. Fremont's running as candidate would be to draw off votes from Mr. Lincoln and hazard his prospect of a re-election. Although we are no friend of J. C. Fremont, we will give him credit for this act.

Cause for Cheer.

To the exclusion of a good deal of other valuable matter we give this week upon our first page an admirable article from the pen of Wm. Swinton, one of the gifted editors, and for the past year or two special war correspondent of the *New York Times*. This will be found a concise re-

sumé of the three years war—what has been accomplished, and what reasons there are for a belief in a speedy and successful termination of the same. To one and all we say, read it.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MOTTO.—Fight Early and often.

A Way to Have Peace.

A Fact Worth Remembering.

Col. R. E. Fenton, the Union candidate for Governor of New York, gives the following quid for the peace-at-any-price party to chew:

"We want peace without dishonor. And here let me say, friends, that there has been no time since the war began, but that peace could have been secured by the simple and honorable process of the rebels laying down their arms and returning to their homes, peaceful and law abiding citizens under the Constitution and the laws. Nor will there be any twenty-four hours during the continuance of this war, but that the country can have peace if the rebels will cease to fight, menace and disturb, and return to their allegiance. The loyal people will have no peace which is produced by shaking hands with rebels in arms over the bodies of our brave defenders who have fallen in the service, but upon honorable terms it would be hailed with delight."

Sheridan's Great Victories!

The Victory of Monday Complete!

Information from the Shenandoah Valley, up to Wednesday noon, is that Sheridan had pursued the flying enemy as far as Strasburg, 30 miles, had taken 5000 prisoners and more were being added hourly. The whole rebel loss is reckoned at 10,000, and the balance of Early's army is in a perfect state of rout and demoralization. Two thousand beds for the wounded have been prepared at Baltimore. It is reported that the rebel Gen. Imboden is dead. Crook's corps did the hardest fighting and lost most heavily. The cavalry behaved with unusual gallantry. It was Averill who turned the enemy's left flank on the Romney road.

ANOTHER VICTORY THURSDAY!

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

"HEADQUARTERS M. M. DIVISION,
Six miles from Woodstock, 11.30 P.M.,
Lt. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point."

I have the honor to report that I have achieved a most signal victory over the army of Gen. Early at Fisher's Hill to-day. I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah River, and its left on the mountain side, westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of maneuvering during the day Gen. Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him.

While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion and securing down behind his breastworks, the 6th and 10th Army Corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured, also a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c. &c. I am too tired to say more.

I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I either know my own or the enemy's casualties. Only the darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from destruction. My attack could not be made until 4 o'clock in the evening, which left but little daylight to operate in.

The 1st and 3d Cavalry divisions, went down the Luray Valley to-day, and if they push on rapidly they may reach the result of this day's engagement will be no signal.

The victory was very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

It will be remembered that Early's command embraced the Stonewall Brigade and the troops constituting Stonewall Jackson's corps, and was the elite of the rebel army. (Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Military Affairs.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GEN. GRANT.
Washington, Sept. 21.—The following is the copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieut. Gen. Grant, and may prove interesting, as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 30, 1864."

Lieut. Gen. Grant:—Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particular of your plan I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster or capture of our men may be avoided, I know that these points would be less likely to escape your attention than they would mine. If there be anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it. And now, with a brave army and just cause, may God sustain you.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

"HIS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
Culpeper, C. H., May 1, 1864."

The President:
Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction for the past in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed.

From my first entry into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint and have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any embarrassment upon me. I have been very much pleased by the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is the fault is not with you.

Very truly, your old servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Information is received at Washington that the wounds of the guerrilla chief, Mosby, will incapacitate him during life for further service in the saddle, if they should not prove mortal.

Hot Shot.

The Democrats have resolved, in their Chicago Platform, that they will adhere to the Union "in the future, as they have in the past." Viewed in the light of history, this is a questionable promise. They were Democrats who seceded, who broke up the Union, stole the Union arms, seized the Union forts, munitions, arsenals, navy-yards, ships and public property; organized the rebellion, fired upon the Union flag, inaugurated a Rebel government, with a Democratic Senator as chief, to lead them in their long and bloody war against the Union. All these things were done under a Democratic Administration, while a Democrat occupied the Presidential chair. This is the way the Democracy has adhered to the Union in the past! This is what it promises for the future!

While the so-called "Democracy" of the United States are marshaling their forces to sustain that system of human bondage which has brought upon us all the weariness and sin of this Rebellion, we believe that there is not one liberal statesman in Europe who does not warmly sympathize with the Emancipation policy of our Government. Thus Garibaldi writes a letter begging that his name may be enrolled with those of the four thousand citizens of Geneva who have addressed the United States in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the abolition of Slavery. He, at least, deprecates "a return to the barbarism of the Middle Ages," and in this he seems to differ decidedly from the Democrats of the Chicago Convention—*Tribune*.

THE CLERKSHIP.—As usual, the candidates for the clerkship of the house the coming session appear to be plenty, and all, of course, are confident of success. We hear John H. Flagg, Esq. of Wilmington, most prominently spoken of, however, and present appearances would seem to indicate that he will be the successful candidate. This will unquestionably be an excellent selection, as Mr. Flagg has held the office of assistant clerk for two years under Mr. Stewart, and is by all acknowledged to be well adapted to the position. He is a good reader, a prompt business man, an agreeable gentleman, and possesses one quality that is a prominent requisite to the clerk—superior penmanship.

The above, which we take from *Walton's Daily*, we can endorse; and we commend Mr. Flagg to the favorable consideration of members from this part of the State.

Maine Election.

The *Lewiston Journal* says: "The returns of our late State election are so near final that we may post the books with tolerable accuracy. So far as ascertained the vote stands for Cony 31,868, Howard 39,706, Cony's majority 15,162. The towns to come in this year gave Cony 3146, and Howard 5390. Assuming that they have voted this year as they did last, the total vote would stand as follows:

Samuel Cony.....63,284
Joseph Howard.....45,296
Union majority.....17,988

Union majority last year 17,646. An increase of a little over three hundred over the majority of last year. Considering, however, that the aggregate vote this year is only 108,580 against 119,026 last year, the Union majority now is proportionally increased nearly 2000. Come to add to our home majority that which will be given in November by the soldiers for Governor, &c., the Union majority in the State will not be less than 25,000."

The election of Senator from Aroostook is still in doubt, but the *Kennebec Journal* thinks it probable that the Democratic candidate is chosen by a small majority. This would make the Senate the same as last year, Union 30, Democrat 1. The *Journal's* list of Representatives chosen comprises the whole House of 151 members, divided as follows:

Democrats.....123
Last year the House stood:
Union.....122
Democrats.....29

Tumbling Down.

With the decline in gold must come a general decline in the high prices. It will not come so quick or so extensive, perhaps, as we may desire, for merchants and dealers do not show that alacrity to mark down their goods with the decline in gold, that they do to mark them up when gold goes up. But the high prices must come down; indeed, the tumble has already commenced, and was quite perceptible in the large markets last week, though it has not relieved us here much as yet. At New York, cotton fell 38 cents per pound during the week. Flour declined a dollar and a quarter a barrel, wheat ten cents per bushel, pork bushels, sugar, barrel, butter six cents a pound, coffee, barrel, and provisions of all kinds fell in a corresponding ratio. In Boston, potatoes were sold for 80 cents a bushel, and though they continue high in other places, the unexpectedly good crop, and large quantities being forced on the market, must bring them down everywhere. Such a decline in prices as this is appreciated by everybody. It hits the pocket of every man who has a mouth to feed or a family to provide for.

Springfield Republican.

Death of Hon. Robert Pierpoint.

The *Rutland Herald* records the death of this gentleman, at Rutland, on the 23d inst., at the age of 73 years. Few men have been more constantly employed in public service than Judge Pierpoint, and none perhaps have rendered more varied and acceptable service, as clerk of the Courts, and of the House of Representatives, as member of both Houses, as Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate, and as Judge of the Supreme Court. These offices occur to us as we write; but he has been employed in other positions. His death, even at advanced age, is a great loss to his country and to the state.

A Washington despatch says:

"As Messrs. Fessenden, Adams and Dayton desire to be relieved from their positions, Robert J. Walker is to go into the Treasury to make a few speeches for Lincoln in Ohio, and then go to England, in the place of Mr. Adams, and H. J. Raymond to France, in the place of Mr. Dayton."

Gen. A. P. Hovey (a democrat) said recently in a speech in Indiana:

"If I had the power here, I wouldn't let one single man, woman or child, speak or print or publish one single word of treason. That is my creed. I have good reason to be ultra. I have marched with your brave boys; have seen their blood crimson many a battle-field, and marked the green graves of the fathers. The memory of their sufferings and their heroism is indelibly graven on my heart and on the heart of every loyal American. These poor soldiers, toll-worn, bleeding, falling, have fallen heroically, as a winding-sheet, have fallen heroically, while these cowardly hypocrites have cried peace."

An Eloquent Appeal from the Army.

The Boston Journal has a letter from a lieutenant in the army of the Potomac full of cheering words, from which it makes the following extract:

"Let people at home be hopeful and do their duty. That was grand policy for the old Roman, in the country's peril, 'de republica non desperanda'—he despaired not of the safety of the republic."

Among the Alps is a bridge spanning a chasm—the famous 'foam bridge' leading from Germany to Italy. Beneath dashes a stream, which sends up perpetual clouds of spray and mist. The bridge, hidden at times, seems alternately to rise and fall. But the experienced traveler knows that this is the way to the peaceful land of bright skies and citron groves. Our nation is on its 'foam bridge.' To the timid the mists from the gloomy chasm of Disunion hide the sure, safe path. But the patriot eye of faith knows that this is the way of safety, and will again bring us into the land of immortal peace."

We ought all of us to act in word and deed, that when the glorious flag, 'streaming in all its original luster, not a single stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured,' shall wave over our redeemed country, we may look back with complacency to this hour, and exclaim, in the hour of our country's peril, 'I too gave my energies to save our nation's life.'"

AN EXCELLENT JOURNAL.—*The Army and Navy Journal*, a large and handsome weekly paper, published in New York city by W. C. Church, is the most valuable journal of its class in this country. It not only gives regularly a comprehensive survey of the military situation but also more or less extended notices of all the events of the war. Particularly interesting are the official reports of our Generals, not only of battles and skirmishes, but of the whole interior economy of the war. Details of new inventions, proposals of improvements, are touched upon by correspondents. The changes in the corps of officers of the army and navy constitutes a standing article; to this are added appointments, dismissals and deaths. These, and many other features of great importance, make the *Journal* indispensable to those who would understand the rights and wrongs of our great contest.—*Tribune*.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.—Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, offers a premium of \$100 for the best plate of native grapes, weighing not less than six pounds, of any variety known to the growers or propagators of this country. He requires a grape that shall ripen earlier than the Isabella, Catawba or Diana; and wants to embody the best qualities of the most approved American and foreign varieties. He also offers a premium of \$100 for the best bunch of apples, of a variety which combines general excellence with the quality of keeping in good condition at least to the 1st of February, and is adapted to the climate and soil of the northern and middle states.

WE know nothing of banks or banking, but if other newspaper establishments have, as fully as this, experienced the convenience of bank bills, good everywhere in the United States, they will hope that every bank in the land go into the national arrangement. A few years ago we made sweeping work with a lot of names on our list in distant States, who owed three, four and five years. Some of them, doubtless, failed to remit, because they had nothing to send that would pass muster here, and some never meant to pay. But the advance paying system, and government bills, make easy work. The advance paying system is peculiar to the United States, and is a great convenience. The cause of wonder now is that it was not adopted a long time ago. The credit system was aptly illustrated the other day by a writer who stated how wretched would be the mode of transacting business by that farmer who should travel over the country, selling wheat on credit, a bushel or half bushel in a place, and would find customers. No less absurd is the newspaper credit system.—*N. H. Statesman*.

WHICH IS WHICH?—Our eastern democrats are hurrying for McClellan and his platform. They go for war as the true road to honorable peace, and we suppose they mean to be honest. But Vallandigham, the peace-at-any-price leader, says the Chicago platform will rule if McClellan and Pendleton are elected. He said in a speech at Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th:

"The democratic party was a state rights party—a constitutional party—a Union party—and just now a peace party. It was his party and its candidates were his candidates. The Chicago platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and was binding upon every democrat, and by them the democratic government must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the democratic creed, and he repudiated all others."

Clearly, somebody will be cheated if McClellan is elected. Will it be the war democrats or the Vallandighams?

A GOOD SUMMING UP.—The case against Gen. McClellan has seldom been more tersely summed up than by gallant Col. Guiney, of the Maine State Militia, who declares his belief that the Maine State Militia, under the leadership of McClellan, aimed at nothing less than a military dictatorship. The evidence of it is in his hesitancy at Fair Oaks; his attempt to incense his army against his government; his flagrant insult of the President of the United States; his contempt of orders from Washington; his efforts to make himself, separated from cause, country and government, the idol of his men; and, above all, his refusal to resign himself in a thorough antagonism to the war.

TWO CANDIDATES.—The Missouri Democrat recommends to the disgraced copperheads the philosophy of an Illinois congressman, when his party, last winter, was meditating on the nomination of Gen. Grant—"If Grant whips Lee," said he, "we shall nominate Grant; but if Lee whips Grant, we shall nominate Lee!"

BUTTER.—The purchasers of butter at fifty cents per pound, deliverable at the close of November, have suddenly disappeared.—Farmers who, at the instigation of such parties, have kept their stocks on hand, may now find that buyers turn up their noses at the mention of forty-two cents.

The Herald's City Point correspondent says Sheridan's great victory has inspired our men more than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men. It was received with uproarious enthusiasm. Gen. Grant telegraphed at once to Washington to make General Sheridan a brigadier in the regulars, which was as promptly done. The rebels have reinforced their mortar battery by four additional mortars, which are brought to bear on the Dutch Gap canal workers. They keep up a continual fire, but do no damage whatever.

Col. James P. Brownlow, a son of the brave General Brownlow, after fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and even in the Stoneman raid, was sent back to Nashville to meet the Wheeler raid, where a ball passed through both his thighs as he sat in his saddle making a desperate charge at the head of his regiment. This young officer entered the service in his nineteenth year, as a private, and in the last two and a half years has been in seventy engagements.

Gen. Hooker appeared at a Lincoln ratification meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening, and was received with great enthusiasm. He made a brief speech, showing beyond all further doubt where he stands politically. He said there were no copperheads in the army, but the soldiers will vote as they fight. Yet the copperhead press of this state claim Gen. Hooker for McClellan.

ENGLISH ADMIRATION FOR FARRAGUT.—The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes as follows: "Admiral Farragut's performances in going himself into the maintop and dashing right by the forts, giving them broadside after broadside, excites intense admiration. An English army officer remarked to me that it called up the days of the heroes and demi gods of ancient Greece. No such nautical exploit, said he, has been seen in our day. Nelson was shot by a man in the round-top of the enemy's ship, while Farragut put himself in the round-top to be shot at. So long as you have such stuff among you we shall never be ashamed."

Lieutenant General Grant has issued an order that no spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors shall be allowed to come into the armies, except through the commissary and medical departments.

The McClellanites profess to be terribly disturbed at the expenses of the government. Why do they not then recommend McClellan to resign, as he is drawing a salary of several thousand dollars and doing nothing?—*Providence Journal*.

Rev. A. L. Stone is going to San Francisco, and has resigned his Boston pastorate.

The only authority for branding accepted and rejected recruits was an unofficial suggestion of Dr. Baxter, of Provost Marshal General Fry's bureau in Washington. Like many other follies originating at that bureau, it was prohibited as soon as it became known to the president. Examining Surgeon Boyd, in Orange county, N. J., has been prosecuted by two recruits for branding them on Baxter's suggestion, and will doubtless have to pay damage.

WON'T MIX.—A copperhead at the West complained to a venerable Methodist minister that he was 'mixing politics with religion.' He said he should not care so much, if there was fairness in this matter, but it was only Union politics that was thus 'mixed.' 'Well, my friend,' quickly retorted the elder, 'your politics won't mix.' The hit was palpable, and brought down the house.

THE TIME OF THE ELECTION.—The Presidential Election is fixed by law to take place on the Tuesday following the first Monday of Nov., and not the first Tuesday, as many suppose. This year, the first Monday not coming till the 7th, the election takes place on the second Tuesday, which is the 8th. The Presidential elector will not again occur on the second Tuesday for twenty-eight years or until 1893.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, lately, a Catholic church tumbled to the ground when it was crowded with worshippers, and as many as 7000 persons were buried beneath the ruins. Not one was saved alive. In many cases there were no relatives present to claim the bodies that were recovered, as the whole family had been killed. The church had been considered unsafe, and measures were taken to repair it, but the workmen did not consider it safe to work upon, and had all left it.

New Hampshire newspapers have declined in number from 40 to 23.

Parson Brownlow exclaims—"John Morgan is no more! And when he died a THUR and COWARD expired! There should be a salute fired in front of every horse stable in the land in honor of his death."

The book-traders took a vote at the trade sale in New York, Wednesday, with this result—Lincoln 43, McClellan 7.

The sixth corps—the boys who are winning the victories in the Shenandoah valley—recently voted for President, and the foot-vote was, Lincoln 13,000, McClellan 2,000.—What campaign documents they are sending us from the field!

Green Clay Smith of Kentucky says he will make his half million bet good on Lincoln's re-election, and will deposit \$50,000 of it at once, to be forfeited if the half million is not put up before the election.

A squad of rebel prisoners passing up Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, the other night, lit the Lincoln flag and cheered the flag of McClellan. They seem to understand the difference.

Montgomery Blair is out of the cabinet, and so there is one thing less for the chronic grumblers to find fault about. Mr. Lincoln informed Mr. Blair Friday that his resignation would be a relief to him, and the resignation was promptly tendered and accepted. Mr. Blair has made a good and efficient postmaster general, and leaves the department in a much better condition than when he took it.

A lady correspondent, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes as follows: "Oh mothers! hunt out the soft tender, genial side of your boys' nature." Mothers often do—with an old shoe—to the boys' benefit.

Gen. Cass was on the platform at a McClellan ratification in Detroit, evidently approving the proceedings. We infer that the report of his refusal to support McClellan was unfounded.

Fifteen hundred Minnesota soldiers at Fort Snelling have sent in their Presidential votes—1200 for Lincoln and 300 for McClellan.

The rebel officers under fire before Charleston don't like it, and have petitioned the rebel authorities to procure their exchange.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 22d gravely asserted that Early's position at Fisher's Hill was impregnable, from whence he would advance again on the enemy.

Sixty-eight guerrillas have been sent from Washington to serve out sentences at Fort Warren. Mr. Charles F. Coker, convicted of acting as guide to the rebels during their last invasion of Maryland, is on his way to Fort Warren to serve out a sentence of five years' imprisonment.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th 1864, at semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, payable not less than ten years more than twenty years from their date, at the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, and all subscriptions must be for whole dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.